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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/709,737	05/26/2004	Chengshing Lai	11816-US-PA	3736

31561 7590 01/11/2008
JIANQ CHYUN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
7 FLOOR-1, NO. 100
ROOSEVELT ROAD, SECTION 2
TAIPEI, 100
TAIWAN

EXAMINER

DALEY, CLIFTON G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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01/11/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

USA@JCIPGROUP.COM.TW

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/709,737	Applicant(s). LAI ET AL.	
	Examiner Clifton G. Daley	Art Unit 2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 May 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 1, 104. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Palmquist (US Patent Application 2003/0120478).

Palmquist teaches a character recognition method, for a portable electronic apparatus, wherein the portable electronic apparatus has an image input unit, the method comprising: capturing an analog image from the image input unit (**Fig. 2, 36**); transforming the analog image into a digital image (**the image input unit is disclosed to be a digital camera, which inherently transforms an analog image into a digital image**); and recognizing the digital image as a digital text document (**Fig. 2, 48**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palmquist.

Regarding claim 1, Palmquist teaches a portable electronic apparatus having a character recognition function, comprising: a host circuit (**Fig. 2, 40**) and a character recognition circuit (**Fig. 2, 48**), wherein the character recognition circuit is electrically

coupled to the host circuit (**Fig. 2, 16**), and the character recognition circuit serves to transform a digital image to a digital text document (**¶ 0007, lines 5-10**); an image input unit, coupled to the host circuit (**Fig. 2, 36**); an image output unit, coupled to the host circuit (**Fig. 2, 34**); and an instruction input unit, coupled to the host circuit (**¶ 0024, lines 6-12**).

Palmquist does not explicitly disclose a host body, having a host circuit and a character recognition circuit. However, Palmquist discloses (**Fig. 2**) a host body on a client system, having a host circuit (**30**), and character recognition circuit (**48**) on a server system. The examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art to combine server functions and client functions in a single body.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Palmquist's host circuit and character recognition circuit in the host body, the motivation being to provide stand-alone functionality.

Regarding claim 2, Palmquist teaches the apparatus as recited in claim 1, wherein the image output unit and the instruction input unit comprise a touch screen display (**¶ 0031, line 6**).

Regarding claim 3, Palmquist teaches the apparatus as recited in claim 1, wherein the host body further comprises a wireless communication circuit coupled to the host circuit (**¶ 0012, lines 3-4**).

Regarding claim 4, Palmquist teaches the apparatus as recited in claim 3 further comprising an audio output and an audio input output unit, coupled to the host circuit (**¶ 0026**).

6. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palmquist, in view of Kobayashi et al. (Hereinafter "Kobayashi": US 4757551).

Palmquist teaches the method as recited in claim 5.

Palmquist does not teach the limitation wherein the step of recognizing the digital image as a digital text document comprises: dividing the digital image into a plurality of digital image areas according to a character distribution of the digital image; and recognizing the digital image area as a plurality of digital characters, and assembling the digital characters into the digital text document.

However, Kobayashi discloses a character recognition method wherein the step of recognizing the digital image as a digital text document comprises: dividing the digital image into a plurality of digital image areas according to a character distribution of the digital image (**column 3, lines 38-42**); and recognizing the digital image area as a plurality of digital characters (**column 3, lines 42-46**), and assembling the digital characters into the digital text document (**column 4, lines 56-60**).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Kobayashi's character recognition method with Palmquist's character recognition system, the motivation being to improve character recognition (**Kobayashi: column 1, lines 45-47**).

7. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palmquist, in view of Kobayashi, and further in view of Parthasarathy (US 5742707).

Regarding claim 7, Palmquist combined with Kobayashi teaches the method as recited in claim 6.

Palmquist in combination with Kobayashi does not teach the limitation wherein the step of recognizing the digital image areas as the digital characters comprises: dividing each of the digital image areas into at least a characteristic stroke; and recognizing each the characteristic stroke as one of the digital characters.

However, Parthasarathy discloses a method for character recognition wherein the step of recognizing the digital image areas as the digital characters comprises: dividing each of the digital image areas into at least a characteristic stroke (**column 4, lines 53-56**); and recognizing each the characteristic stroke as one of the digital characters (**column 5, lines 60-65**).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Parthasarathy's character recognition method with the character recognition method of Palmquist in combination with Kobayashi, the motivation being to recognize handwritten characters for complex, large character set languages (**Parthasarathy: column 2, lines 26-28**).

Regarding claim 8, Palmquist in combination with Kobayashi and in view of Parthasarathy teaches the method as recited in claim 7, wherein the step of recognizing

as the digital image characters comprising correcting the digital characters

(Parthasarathy: column 4, lines 21-30, i.e. selection of most likely character).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Allen et al. (US 7167604) discloses a portable document scan device with wireless communications.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Clifton G. Daley whose telephone number is 571-270-3144. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30am - 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Samir Ahmed can be reached on 571-272-7413. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Samir Ahmed
SPE
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CGD
1/3/2008



SAMIR AHMED
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER